The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII—NO 51. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857. ESTABLISHED 1818.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

For the Argus.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF JAMES C. CLOW, WHO WAS LOST ON THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

We are informed by a lady passenger (who was saved) that the night before the storm, while all were on deck, he sang that beautiful song, "Oh, bury me not in the deep, deep sea," till nearly all the passengers were moved to tears.

Alas! that bright young head is laid,
On ocean's rocky breast,
And the billowy shroud of the dark, cold wave,
Rests over his place of rest.
And the tuneful voice is forever hushed,
And the manly form is low,
Where the howling waves of old ocean, sing
His requiem as they flow.

He stood upon the vessels' deck,
Amid the laughing throng,
While all secure, the "homeward bound,"
Sailed merrily along.
Above their heads, the starry vault
Of heaven, shone clear and bright,
Beneath their feet, the calm, blue sea,
Reflected back its light.

Yet sadly, from that laughing group,
In thought he stood apart,
While busy memories, thick and fast,
Were thronging o'er his heart.
He saw again his mother's smile;
He clasped his father's hand:
And brothers, sisters, loved ones all,
In visions round him stand.

And dimly imaged on his mind,
Like memory of a dream;
The fearful future shadowed forth,
With a prophetic gleam.
He saw deep in old ocean's bed,
Where coral reefs were white,
With the bones of those its tomb engulphed,
In its treachery and might.

And sadly flowed from his lips the wish,
When death set his spirit free,
They might lay him to rest, 'neath the church-yard shade,
And not in the deep, blue sea.
Ill-fated bark, thy wreck went down,
With the lovely, and the brave,
But a nobler form, or a truer heart,
Rests not beneath the wave.

Thine, was the glorious gift of mind,
The poet's earnest eye,
The form of nature's purest mould,
And voice of melody.
But more than all, dear cousin, thou,
Had chose the better part,
And early brought to the Lord the gift,
Of an humble, trusting heart.

We may not stand by thy resting place,
Or look on the spot where you sleep,
Though thou "wert the loved of all, yet none,
O'er thy low grave may weep—"
Yet with hope, and faith, we may look above,
To where, in that land of light,
In the Saviour's glittering coronal,
Thou shinest, forever bright.

MARIA V. CLOW.

Harmony, Pa., Nov. 30, 1857.

Dr. Livingstone and the English in Africa.

The freedom of Edinburgh has been conferred on Dr. Livingstone by the Town Council of that city. The ceremony took place at a public meeting held in the Queen street Hall. The Lord Provost presented the burgess-ticket to the African traveler; and he, in return made a pleasant speech about Africa, its people, products, soil, climate and prospects. Some passages may amuse our readers:

"The Africans look upon us white people as only another tribe of men; and when I attempt to tell what their numbers may be, they put to me the question

"Are they as many as a cloud of locusts?" If I say yes, they ask further, whether, if each of the white people were to take a locust into his hand, they would finish the whole cloud? Of course, I say, I think they would. Then they will add,

"Your queen must be very rich indeed, when she has so many people."

"Oh, yes," I reply,—"she is exceedingly rich;" and then I am asked, "Has she many cows?"—a question I really could never answer; and then when I mention the fact that I have never seen the queen, they say,

"What sort of people must you be, never to have seen your chief?"

"A great many other questions show the same kind of ignorance respecting us.—Many European gentlemen have gone to that country to hunt; but, as the Africans have no idea of sport, they wonder to see gentleman working so hard for a little dry antelope meat, and they put the question to me.

'Have your friends no meat at home?'

"Not wishing my friends to appear in such a light, I say, "these gentlemen can have beef every day of their lives if they liked;" but they reply to me, "Aha, you know better."

"When English people think about Africa, they imagine that all the Africans are like the specimens we have in front of tobacconist's shops. This is not the case at all. That is the real Negro type that is only to be found in the lowest part of the population. The people generally are not altogether black. Many of them are of olive color, or of the color of coffee and milk, and usually the higher grades of society are of this lighter color. I imagine that the type we see on the eminent Egyptian monuments is more near the type of the central population than the tobacco-shop variety."

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

I had read so much about the conflicts in which this border county, between the lands of the Crescent and the Cross, had been engaged—so much about its ancient capital so frequently taken and retaken in the Turkish wars; and overflowed again, and again, and again—some thirteen times,—so much about the revolution of 1849, when General Hentzi poured upon the defenceless city the full fire of the Austrian cannon from the Buda fortress, causing nearly 100,000 people to fly from their homes—that I depicted an old city, with shattered steeples, and broken walls, and desolated streets. Judge, then, of my surprise when, having ascended the hill on which the Buda fortress stands, I saw spread out in a vast plain across the Danube a city of from 100 to 120,000 inhabitants, with neat large houses, either stone or covered with plaster, and painted some light color, with wide streets, with an extensive wharf, at which lay a number of steamers and barges, and along which for a mile or a mile and a half extended a street of beautiful houses. No mark of ruin or desolation was visible, but so far as the eye could see all was peaceful, orderly and thrifty. The Danube makes a great curve as it passes the city. Pesth occupies the inner side of the curve, presenting to the eye rather a convex line. Across the river, but rather above, is Buda, called here Ofen; and again above this is Alt, or Old Ofen. The hill of Buda rises directly opposite, crowned with its fortifications, containing the palace and government buildings and a small tower; while in a valley behind the hill and below extends another part of the tower, and on a higher hill with precipitous sides is a strong fort overlooking and commanding both Pesth and Buda.—The whole population is estimated at 160,000. A beautiful and strong suspension bridge—not of wire, but of iron bars—was erected about eight years since, at an expense of over two millions of dollars. It is a wonderful work The Danube runs with a current of seven or eight miles an hour, and is *fifty* feet deep where the pillars, which are more than 600 feet apart, are placed. The suspension chain, or rather chains—for there are two on each side, one about a foot above the other—consists of eleven bars of iron, each about 10 inches deep and an inch wide, so joined at intervals of convenient length that each is the width of a similar bar distant from the other. The wagon way is 25 feet, with a foot passage of six feet wide on each side—the passengers always passing over on the right, so that they never meet. The bridge fare is one kreutzer, or about five-sixths of a cent. Directly in a line with the bridge a tunnel has recently been completed through the fortress hill. In length and general structure it reminds one of the tunnel under the Thames at London. The fare thro' it is also one kreutzer.

As I stopped to spend the sabbath in Pesth, I visited a number of the Churches. With the Catholics it was a fete day in some way connected with the Imperial family. in the old parish church, which stands within the fortress, and which for a century and a half was converted into a mosque, the Bishop officiated, saying high mass.—My friend, Prof. G., and myself were passing the church on our way to a Lutheran service, when we noticed a procession of soldiers approaching, with a fine musical band. They formed open lines, and a number of dignitaries, at the head of whom was the Archduke Albert, passed through and entered the church, taking a place near the high altar. The soldiers followed. Just as the Archduke entered a procession of priests, with burning candles, entered from a side chapel, accompanying the Bishop.—And then followed flections and genuflections almost without number. The Bishop had his miter removed and then replaced upon his head about a dozen times; while at every act, as well as on presenting the missal, which was held before him by two attendants, almost as profound bows were made to him as were made to the crucifix The music was scientifically considered of a very superior order. The organ accompanied with trumpets, drums and violins, and a number of voices, male and female. Two of the female voices were remarkable for their sweetness, fullness and compass.—During the service the Archduke stood, and seemed profoundly reverent, but many of the dignitaries and officers talked and laughed nearly all the time.

When the host was elevated a loud discharge of cannon was made at the fort.—At the close of the service, the Bishop bearing in his hands a large silver cross, and accompanied by his priests and candles, passed down the central aisle to the front door. Standing to the side of the doorway, the dignitaries passed before him, bowing as they passed, while he returned the bow and blessed them. As soon as the dignitaries had passed, he passed with his priests to the side chapel, and left the common people to retire unnoticed and unblessed. At the door the soldiers were marshalled into line by officers on horseback, and two regiments passed before the church, bearing a sadly tattered flag. A citizen told us it was the flag riddled in the revolution of '49, and from his turn and manner I judged that he would be glad to see it again wrested from the Austrian soldiery. Such was the Sabbath service, without one word of sermon instruction. Besides a large number of Catholic churches, there are two Greek churches, three Lutheran, and two Reformed. In the Lutheran churches services are held in the German, Hungarian and Sclavonian languages. The great mass of the city is Catholic The Protestants number about 16,000 of the population; the Greek Church about as many; there are several thousand Jews, and the rest are Catholics. Throughout all Hungary, Catholics are to Protestants about as two to one.

Near the close of the 16th century, of three hundred noble families, all except four or five were Protestants. But owing to the efforts of the royal family and the inducements offered, the nobility so entirely changed that only fifteen or twenty remain Protestants. Strange modes of conversion were also employed. In one place, as we were informed, the Bishop undertook to convert the whole Protestant church.—When they had assembled for worship, a band of soldiers surrounded the edifice, the Bishop entered, told them they must return to the fold of the church, and proceeded to place the consecrated wafer in every mouth, then declaring them all to be Catholics, the church was closed and nailed so as to prevent any Protestant service being held. The laws also operate very unfavorably. If a Catholic marries a Protestant wife, the children must all be trained in the Catholic Church; but if a Protestant marries a Catholic wife, the sons go with the father, but the daughters must accompany the mother. The Bible here, as in other Catholic lands, is peculiarly obnoxious. Some 2700 copies, I was informed, had been seized and sent out of the territory. The day for Bible burning has passed, but Catholic ingenuity has discovered another method equally efficacious. The Bibles seized are placed in water until the paper is softened, and then the leaves are pressed and stamped together, One clergyman had a beautiful copy of a Polyglott Bible of some half a dozen languages, which was seized by the police, treated in this way, and he was repaid the price of the paper by weight. Notwithstanding all this however, the Protestant clergymen tell me that of late, Protestantism is rather strengthening than declining. And though the Concordat has placed education under the care of the Jesuits, Protestants are resolved to educate their own children A gymnasium, with a corps of able professors, is connected with the Lutheran church in Pesth—a theological school is established in Oldenburg, and permission has been obtained to open one in Pesth, designed to be under the joint auspices of the Lutheran and the reformed Churches. Each Church is to furnish its own teacher of dogmatic theology, the other chairs are to be in common. How such a mode will operate is very uncertain. Some years since considerable hostility existed between the the two bodies, but the oppression of a common enemy, and, it is to be hoped, more evangelical feelings, have led to greater union in spirit and in effort. In Pesth the Lutheran Church is much stronger than the reformed, but throughout the country the Reformed Church has a greater number of ministers and churches—perhaps twice as many.

The hotel in which I stopped is near the house which Kossuth formerly occupied—I had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of Dr Szekats, (pronounced Say-catch,) a Lutheran minister, of whose congregation Kossuth was a member—of Rev. Mr Long, the sponsor for one of Kossuth's children, and also shown a beautiful pipe presented by him—and also of Rev. Dr. Ballagi, a Reformed minister and Professor in the Theological School, and who was once the secretary of Gorgei. With all these gentlemen I was much pleased, as I also was with Rev. Mr Bauerhofer and his son Prof Bauerhofer, but I was under special obligation to Dr Szekats and his accomplished lady for their Christian courtesy.

From all that I could learn in Pesth, I was lead to believe that as a man, a scholar, and an orator, Kossuth fully merited the reputation which he acquired in England and America. In life and habits and aims he was irreproachable But I further found that his best friends had no confidence in his ability as a leader. He had no capacity for government. He could rouse the people by his oratory, and the masses yet almost adore him, but he could not control or direct the masses thus aroused. I found also great diversity of opinion as to Gorgei. The masses regard him as a traitor to Hungary, but thinking men who knew him intimately say that as soon as he learned that England declined intervention against Russia, he considered the fate of Hungary sealed, and he considered it to be his duty to spare the lives of his army, and to secure for them the best terms which he could.—Be this as it may, he does not live in Hungary; nor would he, I presume, think such a residence safe. Yet there is no disposition for outbreak now in Hungary. There is no dissatisfaction apparent, yet it is unquestionably deeply seated, and may yet show itself in an unexpected hour. Whether Hungary shall remain tranquil or not, the American traveler will always associate the name of Kossuth with its capital. And as long as the suspension bridge shall extend over the Danube, it will be remembered that is was first opened to permit the retreat of Kossuth's army when pursued by the Austrians.

M. S.

PESTH, October 1857.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The deposits at the Philadelphia mint during October amounted to $1,423,500 in gold and $383,140 in silver. The coinage, during the same time, consisted of $2,108,426 in gold, and $700,000 in silver, and $16,200 in copper cents. Of the gold coinage $1,899,400 was in double eagles, $72,000 in eagles, $80,340 in half eagles. and $56,686 in dollars; and of the silver coinage $340,000 was in half dollars, $229,000 in quarter dollars, $35,000 in dimes and $26,000 in half dimes.

☞ Idleness is the mother of mischief;—the moment a horse is done eating his oats, he turns to and gnaws down his manger. Substitute labor for oats, and virtue for manger, and what is true of horses is equally true of men.

☞ A preacher who had been a printer observed in one of his sermons, "that youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon; old age to a colon: to which death puts a period.

☞ Death comes to the young, but the aged go to death.

A RAILROAD REMINISCENCE.

'I say, Mr. Conductor, when will the next express train go out for St. Louis?'

'Eleven o'clock and thirty minutes, to-night, sir,' was the gentlemanly reply.

'Eleven o'clock and thirty minutes! Go to Texas! Why it's ten this very minute! I'll bet my boots against a jack-knife the morning express is off.'

'Yes, sir, it has been gone half an hour.'

The stentorian voice sounded like a trumpet, and aroused every sleeper from dreams in which he might have fallen after his long, tedious, cold night's travel. Every head was turned and every eye was fixed on the man who had thus broken the silence. He was standing by the stove, warming his boots. To have warmed his feet through such a mass of cowhide and sole leather would have been a fourteen hour's operation. Six feet four or five inches he stood in those boots, with shoulders (encased in a fur coat,) that looked more like bearing up a world than you will ordinarily meet in a life time. His head Websterian, his shaggy hair black as jet, whiskers to match, his eye dark and piercing, and his jaws eternally moving with a rousing quid between them, while a smile of cheerful good humor, notwithstanding his seeming impatience, attracted every one's attention.

'Fourteen hours in Chicager, eh? Wall I can stand it if the rest can. If twenty dollars won't carry me through I'll borrow of my friends. I've got the thing that'll bring 'em. That's so' And he thrust his hand, a little less in size than a common spade, down into the depths of a broad striped, flashy pair of pants, and brought up that great red hand as full as it could possibly hold of shining twenty dollar gold pieces.

'You must have been in luck, stranger,' said an envious looking little man. 'You've more than your share of gold.'

'I have, eh? Wall I reckon not. I came honestly by it. That's so. And there's them living who can remember this child when he went round the prairies trappin' prairie hens and the like to get him a night's lodging, or a pair of shoes to keep the massasaugers from biting my toes—and hung myself more nor one night on the timber to keep out of the way of wild varmints. Best sleeping in the world on the notch of a tree-top! Now I reckon you would'nt believe it, but I've gone all winter without a shoe to my foot, and lived on wild game when I could catch it. That's so.'

'Didn't stunt your growth any?' said a voice.

'Not a bit of it. It brought me up right. These prairies are wonderful roomy. I thought one spell I would let myself out entirely; but me and mother had a caucus, and decided that she was getting old and blind, and it took too long and cost too much to sew the legs of my trousers, and so put a stop to it, and concluded that six foot five would do for a feller that couldn't afford the expensive luxury of a wife to make his breeches. It was only my love for my mother that stopped my growth.—If I'd had an idea of a sewing machine there's no telling what I might have done.'

'You have so many gold pieces in your pocket you can afford to have your trousers made now. Why don't you and your mother hold another caucus and see what you can do?'

'Stranger,' said the rough, great man, and his whole face loomed up with a long mingled expression of pride, 'I spoke a word here just now I didn't mean to; a slight word like, about my mother. I would give all the gold in my pocket to bring her back for one hour to look upon this country as it is now. She had her cabin here when Chicager was nowhere—Here she raised her boys. She couldn't give them learnin', but she taught us better things than books could give—to be honest, useful and industrious. She taught us to be faithful and true, to stand by a friend and be generous to an enemy. It's thirty years, stranger, since we dug her grave by the lake side here, with our own hands; and with many a tear and sob we turned away from the cabin where we'd been raised—the Indians had killed our father long before, and we'd nothin' to keep us—and so we went out to seek our fortunes. My brother he took to St. Louis, and got married down there somewhere, and I just went where the wind blowed, and when I had scraped money enough together I came back and bought a few acres of land around my mother's old cabin, for the place where I laid her bones was sacred like. Wall, in course of time it turned up in the middle of Chicager. I couldn't stand that; I loved my old mother too well to let the omnibusses rattle over her grave, so I come back about fifteen years ago and quietly moved her away to the burying ground, and then I went away to Texas, and wrote to an agent afterwards to sell my land. What cost a few hundreds to begin on I sold for forty thousand—and if I had kept it until now it would have been worth ten times that. That's so. I work hard, am the same rough customer, remember every day of my life what my mother taught me; never drink, gamble or fight—wish I didn't swear or chaw—but them's got to be a second natur' like, and the only thing that troubles me is my money. Have got no wife or children, and I'm going to hunt my brother and his folks. If his boys is clever, industrious, ain't ashamed of my big boots and old-fashioned ways, and if his gals are young women and not ladies, if they help their mother and don't put on mor'n two frocks a day, I'll make 'em rich, every one of 'em.

'Now, gentlemen, 'tain't often I'm led to tell on myself after this fashion but these old places where I trapped when I was a boy, makes me feel like a child again; and I feel just like telling the youngsters here about the changes and chances a feller may meet in life if he only tries to make the most of himself.

'But, boys,' said he, turning to a party of young men, 'there's something better than money. Get education. Why, boys, if I had as much learn'in as money, I could be President in 1857 just as e-a-s-y. Why I could buy up half the North and not miss it out of my pile. But get learnin', don't chaw tobaccer, don't take liquor, don't swear, and mind your mothers—that's the advice of a real live sucker. And if you mind what I say you may be a man, and it ain't every fellow that wears a goatee and breeches that's a man by a long ways. Foller out her counsels, and never do a thing that'll make you be ashamed to meet her in heaven. Why, boys, I've never done a bad thing but I heard my mother's voice reproving me, and I never done a good thing and made a good move but I seemed to hear her say, 'That's right;' and that has been better than all. Nothin' like a mother, boys; nothin' like a mother. That's so.'

All this had passed while waiting to wood up just out of Chicago. The great man was swelling with emotions called up by the dark shadows of the past; his big rough frame heaved like a great billow upon the ocean. Tears sprang to his long set and earnest eyes, tributes to the love of the past. But he choked them down, and humming a snatch of an old ballad, thrust his hands down into his pockets, walked back into the car, pulled the gigantic collar of his shaggy coat up around his ears, buttoned it close and leaned back against the window in silence.

'A mute, inglorious Milton;' or rather, Webster, going about the world struggling with his own soul, yet bound by chains of ignorance, which precluded his doing but a moiety of the good it lay in his power to do.

"Chicago!" shouted the brakeman, and in an instant all was confusion, and our hero was lost in the crowd. The next we saw of him was at the baggage stand, looking up a band-box for a sweet looking country girl, who was going to learn the milliner's trade in the city. As we passed to our carriage we discovered him again holding an old man by the hand, while he grasped the shoulder of the conductor of another train with the other, getting for the deaf, grey-headed sire the right information as to the route he should take to get to his "darter, who lived near Muscatine, Iowa."

"God bless him for his noble deeds!" was our earnest aspiration as we whirled around the corner. May the gold in his pocket never diminish; for in his unnumbered [illegible] dropped so unostentatiously here and there, he is perhaps more good in his day and generation than he who devotes his thousands to build charitable institutions in honor to his own name.

Oh, how much the world needs great hearts that are able to comprehend little things; and yet how often it happens that the learned, the rich and the wise outgrow the everyday wants of humanity, and feeling within themselves the power to move mightily, pass by humble duties that would make a thousand hearts leap with joy, and push on, looking for some great wrong to right, some great sorrow to be soothed, some giant work to be accomplished—and failing to find the great work, live and die incarcerated in their own selfishness, and do nothing at all.

The rough man's nature seemed the nature of the little child. His quick eye saw at a glance, his great heart warmed, and his great hand expedited his little work of charity—so small that one would have a longer column to set down his account of good deeds, well done, than all the rest of the passengers of the crowded car on that tedious, stormy night in January, 1857.

COOLNESS.

Sam Slick tells a story about an overgrown Yankee boy who was sent to the wood-pile by his father one cold, winter evening for a 'back-log' for the kitchen fire. The youth went out, but instead of bringing in a good substantial log, only brought a thin little stick—or 'brail' as the Pennsylvania Germans say. His father immediately gave him a good whipping, and sent him after another log. But the youth having his 'dander' roused, left the house and went to Boston, and shipped on a vessel which made a voyage of several years.

In course of time the youth came back and started home on foot. And just such an evening as the one on which he left the house. So, remembering his father's order the young man picked up a huge log, and staggering into the house, threw it down on the hearth before his astonished father and mother, and quietly said:

'Father, here's that backlog you sent me for.'

The old gentleman, not to be outdone in coolness, replied, with a touch of severity:

'*Well! you've been a darned long time about it.*'

We were reminded of this story by the following, which we find floating about uncredited:—

'A certain distinguished citizen of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, who has filled the highest office in the State, was once in the employ of a farmer in Western New York.—Among other things it was his duty to bring the cows. One evening the cows and boy 'came missing.' Some years after the farmer was passing down East Water street, Milwaukie, and saw the name of his cowboy over the door of one of the largest hardware houses in the West. He walked in and found his boy in the counting-room. He stared a moment on the truant and then broke out with, 'Hallo, Len, have you found them cows yet?' One can imagine what followed—a mutual recognition. It is said the old farmer was pacified without a breach of the peace.'

☞ A gentleman advertising for a wife says: "It would be well if the lady were possessed of a competence sufficient to secure her against excessive grief, in case of accident occuring to her companion.'

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HOW THE LAND LIES.

The disturbance which has been created in the Democratic ranks by the attempt to force a constitution upon Kansas against the will of its people, is a remarkable political developement, and worthy of special note. We have our suspicions as to what the result will be—a yielding of this northern opposition, bold and determined as it seems, and an acquiescence in the demands of the South, for the sake, of course, of saving the Union. Already the *Union* of this city, which uttered some bold words of protest at first, has caved in and gone over to the side of the administration. So has the Harrisburg *Union*, and the Albany *Argus*, and so, we fear, will they all; but it is nevertheless well to see and know how the land lies, *now*, that we may judge the present by the lessons of the future.

The list of leading democratic papers which oppose the Calhoun Constitution, embraces the Philadelphia *Press*, New Hampshire *Patriot*, Buffalo *Courier*, New York *Herald*, Detroit *Free Press*, Chicago *Press*, Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Milwaukie *News*, Dubuque *Express*, Springfield (Ill.) *Register*, Pittsburg *Post*, Toledo *Commercial*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Columbus, (O.) *Statesman*.—These are representative papers; many of the smaller fry follow in their wake.

The Columbus (O.) *Statesman* says:

"We have received many letters from active, influential and unwavering Democrats, adjuring us to stand fast by the principles of our party and popular sovereignty, and asking us whether the Democracy will reject the constitution of the twenty-eight traitors when it is presented to Congress. *In reference to our position, our friends may be assured that it is taken for better or for worse, and will be maintained to the last extremity.*"

Col. Forney's *Press* says:

'As yet, there has been no known authoritative enunciation of his (Buchanan's) policy since the adoption of the Calhoun Constitution. What we do know, however, is, that the Democratic party of the free States so far as we can ascertain their sentiments, are in a large degree inexorably opposed to this Constitution. A recent visit to our native county of Lancaster, and the adjoining county of York, and a somewhat free intercourse during our stay with the people of those counties, as well as an intimate knowledge of their sentiments, induces us to declare that on this subject there is scarcely to be found a dissenting opinion.'

Hon. [illegible] Cox is the Congressman from the Columbus (Ohio) district. The *Statesman* says of him:

'*Mr. Cox assures us that he has had the fullest communication with his constituents, and he has not found a single Democrat in favor of admitting the State under it, until it has been fairly and fully submitted to the people—a fact of which we are perfectly and unmistakably assured by the people themselves.* This is a crisis in which no democrat can err ignorantly—no mistake can be made, by any true friend of popular sovereignty, from the East, West, North or South.'

Concerning Mr. Douglas, the Chicago *Journal* says he left there on Wednesday night, 'full of wrath and fury at the course of the Administration, and with an openly avowed purpose to oppose the doctrines enunciated by the Washington Union to the bitter end.' Perhaps so; but we shall wait for better evidence of this unexpected honesty on the part of that Senator. We incline to believe that the following, from the Chicago *Press*, is a fair guess at the the purpose of the little giant:

'Prior to that gentleman's departure from this city, he summoned his leading journalists to a private interview in which he doubtless instructed them to keep comparatively quiet until further orders. Mr. Douglas is a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and also for re-election to the Senate by the next Legislature. He goes to Washington, first, to drive a trade for the former office. If successful in that, the other becomes of secondary consequence, and he will run the chances of getting that as matters stand. Mr. Douglas is ready to endorse the doings of his agent in Kansas, Calhoun, and give his adhesion to the Lecompton Constitution, provided Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Cobb, and other aspirants for the Presidency in 1860, will give way to his claims. If they will not do so, then Mr. Douglas is ready to set up in opposition to the Administration, to unite with the Republicans and the *clergy* (think of that!) in kicking the Lecompton constitution out of Congress, and referring the whole subject back again to the people of Kansas, as the means most likely to secure his return to the Senate. The fact that Mr. Calhoun, the warm, personal and political friend of Douglas, headed the triumphant party in the Lecompton Convention, and that the *Times* and *State Register*, the Senator's well known organs in Illinois, have denounced the action of that Convention, places Mr. Douglas in a position to go either way as his personal interests may seem to demand. That he will be influenced by no higher consideration than this, his past history fully demonstrates, and that he has labored to put matters into their present shape for the express purpose of making capital for himself, no one who knows him well, will doubt.'

The *Pennsylvanian* makes steady war upon the "*Press*" and its coadjutors in this fight, denouncing them as Black Republicans and all that sort of thing; while the Washington *Union* assails them as factionists and cracks the whip over them as refractory slaves who can be chastised into obedience. The administration is evidently a good deal alarmed at the tokens of rebellion; but still entertains the conviction that it can force all the rebellious into the party traces. Let us wait and see.

☞ About sixty thousand families in Great Britain own all the land, which is occupied by more than twenty-seven millions of people.

For the Argus.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY SAMUEL KNOX.

Nature and revelation teach that the *dual* life—a life of pairs—is the true life of mankind; that the *two* shall become *one*—one in object, interest and affection—*a unit*, "members of one body." It is the duty, and it is within the sphere of every one to become a "member" of this "body." There is no true life without it; and two becoming so it is their joint duty to have a *home*, a little Eden of their own, to adorn and embelish, where they can live in peace, security and retirement. And having a *home*, domestic duties and cares arise, and hence an *actor* in *this sphere* is required.—This idea, the dual constitution of man, implies and embraces the *family* which is the foundation of Society, and of the State; and as *it* must necessarily have relations with *them*, there is a necessity for some one to represent and act for the family. Thus, we have an inner and an outer sphere—the one as honorable as the other. The domestic sphere is more intimately connected with the essential life; while the other stands, as it were, as a means to it. Woman was meant to be the main influence in the one; man in the other. Woman's sphere is *Home*—that fountain of the purest and most sacred affections of which our nature is capable. We are not going to particularize her duties; they are determined by the nature of the case. But we may say that the best service she can confer upon herself, family and State, is by making home what it ought to be. In the right education of her children she can exert a far purer and more effectual political power, than she could ever wield by the freest admission to the caucus and ballot-box.

Man's sphere is the out-door life—political and judicial. And if there be any question of rank, at all, the women have the higher sphere; because as we have said, it is more intimately connected with the essential life, or the end for which humanity exists, and to which all that man does in his sphere is but a subordinate means.—Men may *act* abroad, but they *live*, if they live at all, at home. They go forth to subdue the earth; to toil and sweat, that the family may have subsistance; that that home, where alone he enjoys life, may be made comfortable, cheerful and happy.

The State is for the Family; it was created and organized for the protection, elevation and refinement of the latter. The Family is the *natural unit* in the State. It is a little Organism or Republic; and it is it—the Household—which should be immediately represented in the State, rather than the individual. Whoever deposits that vote deposits it as the agent of the whole domestic community; just as Mr. P. member of the General Assembly, from this county, deposits the vote of the community he represents, on any question that may arise in the Legislature. The citizens do not vote directly on the Laws; he votes *for* them,—and thus the Family Representative *for* the wife and others. Each should pay due respect to the wishes of his *constituents*. So women *do* vote—they *are* represented—they have a part in the political actions of the day;—just that part which is best for her own true interests, as it is least destructive to the unity of the family upon which the whole social structure rests. Man represents the outward life, and is, therefore, the natural Ambassador of the little Republic in its outward relations to other and similar communities.

It is woman's higher office to keep watch over the burning fires of the domestic alter; and while she faithfully performs this duty, no political "pestilence can invade her dwelling

Freeport, Ohio, 1857.

Horace Greeley's Farming.

Horace Greeley some time ago purchased a farm in Westchester Co., N. Y., within an hour's ride of the city. Vexed with the annoyances and uncertainties of newspaper life, he expected to enjoy the evening of his days here, and to realize such profits from his farming as would make him independent of all financial storms. He seems, however, to have found as many vexations in farming as he did in the *Tribune*, and frequently comes to the city with the blues badly, and complains to his friends, that with all his management, the farm sinks money for him.

The following is a specimen of his management: Some time ago he wanted a barn built. Of course the Editor of the *Tribune* mu[illegible] model barn. Eugene Latilla, a distinguished art[illegible] adorned the home of Cyrus W. Field of trans-Atlantic telegraph fame, in that peculiar and ancient style of internal decoration, traces of which, still fresh, may be seen in the Old Roman structures, where, by the admixture of wax and the burning in of the pictorial ornaments, a prominent, bright and rich artistic decoration is secured.

Nothing would do but this artist must build Mr. Greeley's barn. So he made the plan and the drawings, and the result is an "ideal barn," such a one as never before was built in the whole country and probably never will be again. Its cost is a matter of no importance. It suits Mr. Greeley—indeed he couldn't farm economically without a barn—and it is set down as one of the necessary expenses of his agricultural experiment.'

SAN FRANCISCO MINT.—During October there was coined at this mint $1,570,000 in gold and 25,400 in silver. The deposits during the month consisted of 103,740 ounces in gold and 1,929 ounces in silver,

☞ Said to be printers—both U. S. Senators from this State, the Governor, Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judges elect, P. T. Barnum and Brigham Young.—What is the craft coming to?

☞ Vice is earth's ballast; in due time, it will be thrown overboard, and sink.

THE IMPENDING STRUGGLE.

The indications multiply of a stormy session for the coming Congress. What the South will expect and demand of the Democracy of the North, is well foreshadowed in the subjoined article from the Charleston *Mercury*. We have elsewhere quoted from an article of kindred import, from the same paper of the 23d Nov. In that article the *Mercury* says:

The Washington Union and the Administration, we doubt not, will be with the South in this controversy; *but* where will be the Democratic party of the North?—Will those members of Congress who, in the late Presidential election, shouted on the hustings for 'Buchanan and Free Kansas,' now vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union with practically a slave constitution? Will their constituency approve of the result? And what will be the effect on future elections, when they see all the efforts of the North, backed by the authority of the Government to make Kansas a free State, baffled and defeated by a handful of brave and faithful Southerners, and the South triumphant?

From that brief and pregnant utterance, turn to another article from the same paper which we reproduce entire.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 26.

If the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* is well informed as to matters in Washington, the Washington *Union* by this time must be getting some faint glimmers as to the true state of things relative to Kansas and its constitution. The truth, we doubt not, justifies the information of the correspondent of the Courier as to the embarrassments of the Administration and the indignation of the Northern Democrats. It is clear that the Pro-slavery party have completely outwitted Walker and Stanton and the whole Black Republican party; and that, after all, Kansas will apply to Congress for admission as a slave State, with a pro-slavery constitution. The Washington Union, knowing the consequence of this state of things, tries hard to wink it out of existence. It quotes with warm approbation an article from the New York Times, which gravely contends that if the Black Republicans will vote out of the constitution the article to be submitted to the people of Kansas for rejection or acceptance, slavery will be abolished in Kansas. The first difficulty, however, is, that the Black Republicans will not vote. But suppose they do vote, and by their votes exclude the article concerning slavery from the constitution, will slavery be abolished in Kansas? The *Times* contends that it will, and quotes, to prove it, the following clause in the constitution providing for this contingency:

'The article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the President of this convention, and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.'

The *Times* prints in large and smal capitals the words, "and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas," and then continues in those words which follow in small italics: "*except that the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with.*" Now, if 'the right of property in slaves now in this Territory shall in no manner be interfered with,' how is slavery abolished? It not only exists, but here is a guarantee that it shall in no manner be interfered with. We have not a doubt that the first part of the clause *seemingly* abolishing slavery was inserted for the benefit of just such people in the North as the editors of the New York *Times* and the Washington *Union*. It will give them a small plank on which they may stand in practicing the juggling feats of humbuggery; whilst the prohibition in the latter part of the clause secures to the pro-slavery party substantially Kansas as a slave State. But the mist seems to be clearing away, and when entirely dispelled it will be seen that the whole labor of the summer to make Kansas a Free State is lost, and that the dreaded issue by which the fidelity of the Democratic party of the North and South is to be tested must arise in Congress. The Democratic party have a majority of fifteen in the House of Representatives, but fifty of this majority are from the North. It requires, therefore, but eight Democrats in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union, and the bill will be lost.

But when we look to the consequences to the North, the Union, will eight men be found of the Democratic party of the North who will vote against admitting Kansas into the Union? The State of Georgia and Mississippi, and other Southern States, stand pledged, in case Kansas is rejected, to dissolve their union with the North, and to take Kansas into confederacy with the South. The Administration (every Administration is conservative) will, we doubt not, use its utmost efforts to bring Kansas into the Union. Her position will be one of great power and dignity. [illegible] by a united South [illegible] Administration. [illegible] accepted by Congress, if firm, she must triumph.

[illegible] these two articles, is the whole Southern programme. The South have triumphed in Kansas. The federal organ and the *federal* Administration are undoubtedly *with the South in this controversy.* It is yet required that the Democratic majority in Congress shall complete the victory of the South and the subjugation of Kansas.

Georgia, Mississippi, and other Southern States *are 'pledged* to dissolue their union with the North, in case Kansas *is rejected!*'

By the *Mercury's* showing, only eight Democratic members from the North are needed to reject Kansas. Are there not *eight* honest Northern Democrats in the House, who will dare consult Northern sentiment, despite Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina?

We will not think so poorly of the Northern Democracy as to relinquish hope, that at least *eight* of the Representatives will be faithful to the North in the face of menaces like these.

In any event the struggle promises to be fierce and protracted. May the Right triumph.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

THE BUSINESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In these days of parties without principles—when a thousand presses support the so-called Democratic party without agreeing as to its principles, or indeed affirming that it has any, it is refreshing to find one which has principles—a policy—and work laid out for his party. This exception to a general rule is the New York *Day Book*. It says:

"It is plain enough to every one, who will seriously reflect upon the matter, that, as already observed, there is no middle ground or possible compromise. Negro subordination or negro equality must be accepted as the permanent condition. We must remain as we are now, or voluntarily march to perdition. We must retain these negroes in social subordination, or, following the advice of European aristocrats, equalize with them. We must lynch the tools of the enemies of our institutions, and preserve American society as it is, or commit social suicide, or affiliate with these inferior beings. But there is or should be no alternative. To every man truly American—that is, truly imbued with Democratic ideas—there is but a single, straightforward, unmistakable road, to follow. The *status quo* must be preserved; must be defended, must be permanent.—Negro subordination or so-called Slavery, is the basis, the foundation, the 'corner stone of our Republican edifice;' and the time has come when this must be openly avowed and boldly proclaimed *as the distinctive badge of Democracy.*"

This is a decided advance upon the *Union*, which only asks leave for slaveholders to take their chattles through free States, nor asks that in the name of the Democracy, as yet. The *Day Book* continues,

"The man that occupies or strives to occupy a neutral position, and in the face of those mighty combinations against Democratic institutions, which are disguised under pretences of Philanthropy, &c., fails to array himself openly and boldly on the side of truth, of the *status quo*, of the existing order, on the side of fixed and permanent subordination of negroes, or so-called Slavery, is certainly no Democrat, whatever else he may pass for or imagine himself. The question is before the country. It is the only question of general interest, and will remain the only question until it is decided—until the people are enlightened upon it, and the widespread and monstrous imposture of the day is exposed and exploded, or left in ignorance of it, the enemies of Democracy wield it for the destruction of the Union, and the overthrow of American institutions. And the sooner this truth is brought home to every professing Democrat in the land, the better for himself, as well as the cause of Democracy. If the Democratic party had defended the repeal of the Missouri restriction; and then provided for the equal rights of all American citizens alike in Kansas, by legalizing this imaginary Slavery, and then defended it as right and proper, all the troubles, disgrace, and bloodshed, of that Territory, might perhaps have been avoided. And to this complexion it must come at last. *The Democratic party must stand firm and square, openly and bravely by the truth—the simple, palpable, and unavoidable truth, that negro subordination, or so called Slavery, is the normal condition of the negro*—the natural relation of the races—the recognised and permanent condition of American society; and therefore all those who combine with European monarchists to war upon this condition are enemies to society, and traitors to their country."

The Democratic party can now see to what it is coming. Its great mission is to keep the colored race down—its function, that of an overseer. And really we do not wonder at the predictions of the Day Book. Looking at the past quarter of a century, and the regular deterioration of the Democracy, we may naturally expect to see it at last descend to the base occupation of enslaving men. The only distinction now between Republicans and Democrats is, that one party opposes the extension of human Slavery, while the other is practically friendly to the system, and always to be found in alliance with the buyers and sellers of men.—*Nat. Era.*

Reform in the Currency

The annexed extract from an article in the Washington *Union* gives an inkling of the policy of the Administration in regard to banks, and probably foreshadows the suggestions of the message:

"We sometimes think that instead of tinkering the old, rotten, ragged system of banking, it were better to abolish it entirely and make a new one, or go without any if possible. The idea that this young and vigorous nation, possessing all the advantages of nature, all the means of prosperity, wealth and power, is dependent on banks and paper money, or any other artificial expedients of legislative quackery, for these blessings seems to us absurd and preposterous in the highest degree. It is our firm belief the United States would at this moment be a stronger nation, and happier and more virtuous as a people, had they never seen or known anything of that stupendous imposture which has converted a paper promise into a representative of silver and gold."

—The bullionists have, certainly, never had a more propitious time than the present for testing their theory. Give it a trial.

The Mormon War.—The Mormon war closes for years the great thoroughfare to California via the South Pass, leaving open only the Southern route along the 32d parallel. This route has been traversed by thousands of emigrants since 1847. Six hundred miles of it lies in the new Territory of Arizona, along the line of the overland mail to the Pacific. This fact gives a strong argument in favor of the immediate organization of Arizona by Congress, and it is urged as a matter of absolute necessity by the Calafornia *Press.* Probably no Territory has ever presented itself to Congress with such strong claims to immediate attention as does Arizona, and the opening of the Mormon war only adds another argument to those already presented.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

THE WASHINGTON UNION DOWN ON FORNEY.

The Washington *Union* of Dec. 3d had a very severe article condemning the Philadelphia *Press* for its course in regard to the Kansas Constitutional Convention. It concludes as follows:

'He (the editor of the *Press*) is exactly in the condition of the Black Republicans whom he so gallantly fought in former contests. He is perverting and misapplying the great principle that the will of the majority should prevail. Such perversions of that principle could justify mobs, lynch law and all overthrow of law and order.'

The whole article is in the regular overseer style. The crack of the whip reverberates through it. But Forney is not daunted by it. He comes back at the *Union* gallantly and maintains his ground without flinching.

The whole purport of the article in the Union is to show that there is neither necessity nor propriety for submitting the Constitution to the people of Kansas. 'The best answer,' says the Press, 'to this miserable apology for what is neither more nor less than a great moral fraud is,' an article which appeared in the Washington *Union* itself, of July 7, in which that organ of the administration said;

'When there is no serious dispute upon the Constitution, either in the Convention or among the people, the power of delegates alone may put it in operation. *But such is not the case in Kansas.* The most violent struggle this country ever saw, upon the most important issue which the Constitution is to determine, has been going on there for several years, between parties so evenly balanced that both claim the majority, and so hostile to one another that numerous lives have been lost in the contest. Under these circumstances there can be no such thing as ascertaining clearly, and without doubt, the will of the people in any way except by their own direct expression of it at the polls. A Constitution not subjected to that test, no matter what it contains, will never be acknowledged by its opponents to be anything but a fraud.'

This is a conclusive condemnation of the Organ, out of its own mouth. The Press, in conclusion, thus hurls defiance at it:

'Indignant at its most pitiable dilemma, and desperate at the scornful independence of those Democrats who will not be dragooned by any man into submission to confessed wrong, much less by so awkward a drill sergeant as the *Union*, it has lost its patience, and attempts to intimidate with an infantile vigor truly dismal to behold!

We have only to say, finally, to the Washington Union, that we despise and reject its censorship. When it speaks of abolition sympathies, it should look closely to its own household. We defend a great principle. We oppose no slave State, fairly made. We resist wrong and fraud, whether exercised for or against the South. We stand by the author of the Nebraska bill. Is he an Abolitionist? We stand by the Governor of Kansas. Is he a disorganizer? We follow the public opinion that elected James Buchanan. It was not false in 1856—it is not false now. Supported by such authorities, we can afford to look down with ineffable contempt upon a newspaper which, like Tom Thumb before an audience of full grown men, imagines itself a king, when it is only the puppet of a set of grasping speculators.'

The Stern Decrees of Georgia.

Will somebody please to tell us, and to tell us right off, what are "the stern decrees of Georgia?" It is important that the public should know, because Gov. Brown has made up his mind to execute them.—He said so in his message. He says that Georgia knows her constitutional rights, and that if the aggressions of Northern fanaticism, such as submitting to the people of Kansas their own Constitution, rejecting the votes out of the Cincinnati directory, in the Oxford district, and similar outrages, are persisted in, he shall put the country through on the mode pointed out in the stern decrees aforesaid. We have all heard of a "Georgia costume." What is a "Georgia stern decree?"—*Providence Journal.*

A *"stern decree of Georgia"* is, we presume, just the same as the *"invincible determination"* of Mississippi, and both are synonymous with the *"fixed resolve"* of Virginia. Jefferson Davis has recently been enlightening the world as to the *"invincible determination"* of his State, in the event of this, that, or the other, action on the part of the Federal Government, while Governor Wise has talked, written, and dreamed, of nothing but the *"fixed resolve"* of Virginia to do divers and sundry naughty things expected or anticipated from some undefined and unknown quarter. We think the "stern decrees," the "invincible determination," and the "fixed resolves," serve mutually to explain and illustrate each other; and, as seperately or conjoined, they give no very precise idea of their dreadful intent, we are warranted in inferring that they mean just nothing at all—"sound and fury," signifying—gas.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Rebellion.

The Chicago *Times* returns the fire of the Washington *Union* promptly and energetically. It informs the Central Organ, that it is not the Democratic party—that Buchanan is not the Democratic party; that Douglas has a say in what the Democracy shall do in regard to Kansas. We extract:

"If the person conducting the Union were a sane man he would know that Mr. Buchanan would never have been President, nor any of his cabinet now in office, had the Democratic party in 1856 hinted at the possibility of the people of Kansas being denied a vote on their constitution! and yet the Washington Union in its issues of the 18th, 19th and 20th inst., can hardly find words enough to express its gratification that the principles of the Democratic party have not only been shamefully disregarded, but actually trampled under foot in Kansas. The Union may exult, but the Union is not the administration, and the Union is not the Democratic party.—The Democratic party stands pledged in every hamlet in the United States to secure to the people of Kansas the privilege of making their constitution, and that pledge, though a *Union* newspaper and a cabinet officer stood at every cross road throughout the land forbidding it, MUST BE MADE GOOD."

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND..........................J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1857.

Personal.—We this week commence to send out bills to those who are indebted to us on subscription or otherwise; and we hope they will be promptly heeded. We are in need of money, and if we can succeed in collecting but a tithe of what we have standing on our books, we shall be enabled to prosecute our work during the coming winter "without flinching." Let our friends, then, who know themselves indebted, or who receive bills of their indebtedness, make some little effort to send us some money—if not the whole amount, a part. Besides giving them credit on our books, they shall have our warmest thanks, for so doing.

Oct 21st 1857.

The Message.—On Monday last, was the day appointed by law for the assembling of the National Congress. Ere this, we presume, an organization has been accomplished, at all events our readers may look for the President's message in our next.

Religious Revival.—Quite an interesting revival is now in progress in the M. E. Church of Bridgewater. A protracted meeting was commenced at that place some two weeks ago, and is still continuing. Some twelve or fourteen persons have connected themselves with the church.

Important Mail Change.—During the last week an important change in our Mails at this place occurred. The regular Mail trains were taken off the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and in consequence of which, we now receive our Western mail at 9 o'clock, at night, and the Eastern at 4½ in the morning. The new arrangement has thus far, been a source of inconvenience to us.

Wisconsin Election.—The election news from Wisconsin, though long coming, is of the most gratifying character. The Republicans have carried the State—electing their candidate for Governor, by 492 majority, and securing a majority of 3 in the *Senate*, and 5 in the *House* of Representatives.

The Poor.—A. W. Douthitt, Esq., the Steward of the Beaver County Poor House, informs us that the number of Poor under the care of the County, is 85. This is a very large number for this season of the year. There will doubtless be many more before Spring.

Appointment.—G. W. Bowman, Esq., formerly editor of the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette, has been appointed Superintendant of the Public Printing, at Washington, D. C. This is regarded a very profitable post.

Another Republican Victory.—The Republicans of Peoria, Ill., elected their candidate for Mayor, at the late election, by 200 majority. Peoria has hitherto been a Democratic city.

The Buckeye State.—R. C. Wilson, Esq former editor of the "Buckeye State," published at New Lisbon, Ohio, has again resumed the editorial control of that paper. Mr. Wilson is an able writer, a sound Republican, and will do much in the dessemination of sound doctrine. We hope that he may be successful in making the establishment "pay."

Judicial Appointment.—Gov. Pollock has appointed Judge Wilmot to be President Judge of the Bradford district. This was the judgeship resigned by Mr. Wilmot, at the time he was nominated *for* Governor. He will hold the office under this appointment until December 1858, previous to which an election will be held, and the office filled by popular vote. Mr. Wilmot will be then elected by the people if he consents to be a candidate.

Bank of Beaver County.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the new Bank, located at New Brighton, Beaver county, held on the 16th ult., the following gentlemen were selected as *Directors* for the institution, viz: Silas Merrick, New Brighton; Benj. Wilde, New Brighton; John Reeves, New Brighton; Thos. M'Creery, Beaver; James Duncan, New Brighton; Matthew Gilleland, New Brighton; James Edgar, New Brighton; John Sargent, New Brighton; Isaac Covert, New Brighton; John W. Wilson, New Brighton; John Stiles, Rochester; James Wilson, New Brighton; W. L. Dickinson, Rochester.

On the 23d of Nov., the Directors met and elected Silas Merrick, Esq., President, and Mr. Edward Hoops, Cashier of the Bank. Its first notes (of the denomination of 5's and 10's) were put in circulation on the 25th. They present a neat appearance, and from an inspection of them, we judge, they will be hard to counterfeit.

The Defeat of Mayor Wood.

The election in New York City, has resulted adversely for the Democratic party. Mayor Wood has been beaten for a re-election by Alderman Tiemann, by more than Two Thousand votes. This result, taken in connection with the fact, that last fall, Mr. Buchanan had nearly Five Thousand more votes in the City than Fremont and Fillmore combined, indicates the inevitable and speedy downfall of the Democracy, in that their stronghold. For years it has ruled the City of New York with a rod of iron, and in the name of law, has sanctioned almost every outrage—has perpetrated almost every devilish deed, and has inculcated and fostered a spirit of lawlessness and desperation, that can be found in no other city in the United States. It is said that a worse demagogue, and a more unscrupulous and reckless man than Mayor Wood, never filled any office; and so sanguine was he and his friends, of still having the confidence of the Democratic party, that it was proclaimed in their public speeches, that "if Fernando Wood was a devil incarnate, he would still rally the Democracy around him, and again be elected Mayor of New York." The popular intelligence was estimated too low. The whole structure of infamy, reared by Fernando Wood, John Cochran and Capt. Rynders, was swept away by the popular indignation; and the former, we trust, laid in his political grave, for all time to come. We rejoice that the PEOPLE of that City have returned a verdict so emphatic, against vice and official corruption, as it is the harbinger of a better state of morals in the great metropolis of the country.

Northern Doughfaces.

"The Constitution framed by the recent Kansas Convention is warmly approved by Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and other prominent democrats."—[Telegraphic dispatch, Dec. 4.

Senator Bigler's conduct, to use no harsher language, is deserving of the severest censure. While stumping the State for Mr. Buchanan, in 1856, he was foremost in the ranks of those who were shouting for "squatter sovereignty,"—the right of the people to govern themselves. He even went further, and had the bills announcing his meetings headed "Buchanan and Free Kansas," and at them pledged himself to the people that both Mr. Buchanan and himself, were in favor of Freedom, not only in Kansas but everywhere. Have these pledges ever been redeemed? Has Mr. Buchanan thus far been in favor of "Free Kansas?" and has Senator Bigler done his utmost to make it a Free State? Does either of them now advocate the right of the people to pass upon their own laws, and to frame their own institutions? Far, very far, from it. Among the first acts of Mr. Buchanan's administration was the selection of a Mississippian—a man from the extreme South—to govern the Territory; his next to send an army there to subdue the Free State men; and his last to deny them even the right to vote upon the Constitution under which they are to live. Senator Bigler, the telegraph informs us, endorses all this, "and warmly approves the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention." A brace of worthies, truly! What other State in the Union can present two public men that have thus shamefully gained and betrayed the confidence reposed in them, by those whose suffrages they obtained!

A Spunky Governor.

Governor Wise, of Virginia, having such a dislike to Yankee customs, or anything that emenates from a yankee source, has studiously thus far, in his executive career, avoided appointing a day of Thanksgiving and rest, as is done annually in nearly every State in the Union. The Philadelphia *North American*, in noticing this fact, says:

"Norfolk has had such good reason in the past to deplore the calamitous visitation of pestilence, that the people are naturally thankful this season for their immunity therefrom, and therefore if the rest of the State has nothing to be grateful for, she will have a thankgiging day on her own account. The day chosen, too, is the same on which her friends in Pennsylvania and New York, and some twenty-one other States united."

Gov. Wise's reasons for declining to issue a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and rest, are said to be no other than that the custom originated in Massachusetts. If so, the sooner Virginia can relieve her gubernatorial chair of him, the better. To prevent a great State from uniting in common with her sisters of the confederacy, in offering up thanks to Almighty God, for blessings past and present, upon such a pretext, argues a lack of liberality and of moral obligation too pitiful almost for serious consideration. Such selfishness, and childish enmity, beneath even schoolboy spitefulness, ill becomes executive dignity, and we trust that Gov. Wise is the only man living that is unable to furnish more substantial reasons for the non-observance of a day that was not only instituted and sanctioned by the patriotic inhabitants of New England, but one that was reverenced, always, by the Fathers of our whole country.

The Battle Rages.

The news from almost every quarter just now, indicates that the harmony of the Democratic party is broken—completely destroyed. The position of Senator Douglas is no longer to be mistaken. He will array himself against the Administration on the Kansas Constitution question; and while his organs are thundering in the West, in favor of the right of the majority to rule in Kansas, Col. Forney keeps up a brisk and defiant fire in the East. Between these—and with peal after peal from the leading Democratic journals of New England, New York and Michigan, the President and his Southern advisers, if they persist in forcing the Kansas Constitution upon the people of that Territory, will be left in the North without a decent body guard to sustain them in their treachery.

To Col. Forney, Judge Douglas, and a few others, are all eyes now turned. In their hand is the balance of power. If they maintain and defend the positions they have assumed, we may safely conclude that a "United North" is near at hand. "A consumation devoutly wished."

Lake Superior Mining Companies.—The last number of the United States Railroad and Mining Register, contains a list of forty-six mining companies in the Lake Superior country. Most of these companies have offices in distant cities, including ten in New York, nine in Boston, about as many in Pittsburgh, and some in Detroit and Chicago. These companies purport to have capitals, which appear to be divided into shares, forming in the aggregate 738,000 shares. The cost and value of these are not given. The names of the officers include active men in various parts of the country. How much there is of reality in these stocks we have no means of knowing, but we have a strong suspicion that some of them, like Mr. Puff's balls, have been gotten up to sell. If all these stocks are real, and have been actually paid in, they exhibit an enormous capital. At only ten dollars a share it would amount to the enormous sum of $7,380,000, which we can hardly imagine has been invested there. But if we are mistaken, and the stocks prove profitable, we shall be glad *of it.*

Duff's Mercantile College, corner of Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh.—"A few hints from a perfect master will do more to develope the capacity of the pupil than the most protracted lessons from an inferior teacher."—*W. C. Bryant.*

As a lecturer upon all the details of the merchant's business, Mr. Duff has long been considered as the most instructive and impressive of the day, casting such a light over the whole subject as can emanate alone from a mind richly stored by experience and familiar with all its realities. The fruits of his valuable lessons are exhibited by his numerous students in all parts of the country, not one of whom, so far as we are aware, has ever suspended in business.—*Com. Jour.*

Washington City Dec. 7.—The entire *Globe* and a supplement issued to-day are occupied with an exposition of the alleged frauds on the purchase of books during the last Congress. The publication has produced much sensation, particularly about the Capitol.

New York, Dec. 5.—The *Times* Washington correspondent asserts that Henry L. Martin, of Missouri, a clerk in the Interior Department, was the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas, during the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, and it is asserted that it was thro his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory; and further, that it was Martin's dispatch to Washington which led the President and the *Union* to take their positions so early in favor of the Convention's action.

The same correspondent states that the preliminary struggle for the Speakership has been suddenly brought to a conclusion. Phelps is to be withdrawn in favor of Orr, which ensures the latter's election, and Phelps is to be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He also states that J. Glancey Jones, the other prominent opponent of Orr, is to be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, making the latter the political and the former the financial leader of the House.

The struggle for the other offices continues very warm.

Washington City, Dec 7.—At the democratic caucus held this evening *169* members of the House were in attendance.

Mr. Faulkner made a statement to the effect that wishing to become fully acquainted with the facts in connection with the remarks made in the former caucus by Mr. Clements, affecting Mr. Wendell's character, he wrote a lettrer to Mr. Clements, who replied that a corrupt proposition had been made to him in behalf of Mr. Wendell. Mr. Wendell in his letter, on the subject having been referred to him, emphatically denied that any proposition of the nature stated had been made with his knowledge or authority, and that it must have been by some one too lazy to work, too proud to steal, and ashamed to beg.—The above correspondence was submitted by Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Clements said that when the proposition was made he referred the individual to the Act of Congress providing penalties against persons making approaches to members of Congress for corrupt purposes; the man was in his power, but for the sake of his family he would not expose him.

The correspondence having been read, a vote on the nomination for Printer ensued.

Mr. Houston withdrew the name of Mr. Banks and proposed that of Mr. Steadman, who received sixty votes from the Southern and Western members. Mr. Wendell received only 31 votes. Messrs, Faulkner and Hopkins voted for Mr. Harris, of the Union. Some of the members refused to vote, and trouble is apprehended at the vote in the House to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 7.—On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted that the oath prescribed by the Constitution be administered to the new Senators by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, took their seats.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for President pro tempore. Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen and returned thanks, when the usual resolutionses were adopted to inform the House and the President of the U. S. of an organization. The Senate then went into executive session, and confirmed the President's nomination of Geo. W. Bowman, editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, as Superintendent of Public Printing.

House.—221 members answered to their names. A quorum being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker. Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tenn., and Mr. Grow by Mr. Banks, which resulted as follows: Orr, 128; Grow, 84; scattering, 13. The Clerk appointed Messrs; Stephens and Banks to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath was administered by Mr. Giddings.

On assuming the chair he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred, and said the delicate and responsible duties of the chair would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the co-operation of the members in despatching business and upholding the dignity of the House.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the rules of the last House were adopted till otherwise ordered, with a proviso to the 23d rule.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House, receiving the same number of votes as Mr. Orr received for speaker; Mr. Glossbrenner was elected Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Hackney, door-keeper; Mr. Clusky was declared Postmaster by resolution.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression in the District of Columbia, of all Bank notes as currency, or of all bank notes of a less denomination than $100 as a circulating medium.

The House then adjourned.

New York, Dec. 4.—Daniel E. Sickles and C. Godfrey Gunther were last night expelled from the Tammany Society.—Speeches were made by Mayor Wood, John Cochrane, Capt. Rynders and others. A vigilant Committee was appointed to report who voted against the regular nominations.

The Times' Washington correspondent says the administration had a secret agent in Kansas, during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention, engaged in advising the members and through whom the executive dictated portions if not the whole of the schedule.

The Usurpation in Congress.

The Philadelphia North American says that it is *by* no means certain that the Calhoun Constitution can be forced through Congress, even with all the power of Presidential patronage. The House of Representatives will be divided into 118 Democrats, 92 Republicans, 14 Americans. Of the Democrats, 53 are from the Free States, leaving 65 from the South. Of the Americans, all are from the Slave States; but it is doubtful if several of them can be got to vote for the Kansas outrage. Even if they all should, the aggregate on that side would be only 89 against 92 Republicans. Under these circumstances, it is clear that if the Northern Democrats should divide equally on the Kansas question, the bogus State cannot be admitted. It is our impression, says the American that a majority of them will vote with the opposition.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

As has already been mentioned in the foreign news, the expectation is now entertained of renewing the attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable at the end of next June, or beginning of July; the portions already discharged from the steamships Agamemnon and Niagara being left to "hibernate," like a monster snake, at the yard of Plymouth, England, while the manufacturers have again set to work to supply the deficiency of some eight hundred hundred miles of wire now existing. That portion of the cable lost, it is stated, is not useless, "for the changes in the electrical condition of the wire are constantly watched night and day, and will be used for the purpose of throwing additional light on the subject of terrestrial electro-magnetic currents." No fault whatever has been found with the wire which broke last year, with such unfortunate results. Many important precautions and improvements suggested by that event will be introduced in the new plan of operations, but principally in the paying out machines, with the special design of guarding against the strain caused by the sudden pitch of the vessel, and with the break in the wheels so adjusted as to be self-acting, effectually preventing any undue pressure. In relation to the plan more recently determined upon of uniting the two halves of the telegraphic wire in the middle of the ocean, and from thence steering for the opposite shore, the London Times says:

"The opponents of this plan are to be found among the deep-sea fishermen, who generally prefer the plan of laying down the cable from the New World to the Old, and who advance, among other reasons, the fact that the set of the Gulf Stream is in this direction, and that it would be better for the expedition to have the current in its favor than against it. But, as we believe the influence of the Gulf Stream does not extend below 70 fathoms depth, one is at a loss to perceive how it can affect an undertaking to submerge a cable to the depth of more than 2,000 fathoms. A more reasonable objection lies in the fact that in the centre the cable must be joined and that it has been determined not to join with a five mile centre of steel wire, which would give it tenfold strength at this point. When to this deficiency we add the fact that the lay of each piece of cable is made in a different, and that one portion forms a right and the other a left-hand screw, each of which helps the other to untwist, we cannot, however reluctantly, help seeing that this joining in the centre is a blot in the whole scheme. Of course a plan (according to which a heavy square weight is to be attached to this joining) has been devised to prevent the wires untwisting if possible. But a weight at this junction is a most serious danger."

The Times remarks that there seems an unusual demand just now for submarine cables, no less than five or six cables for different places and Governments having been lately completed; one for the Swedish Government; one for the Danish, to connect Denmark with Sweden; one to connect Ceylon and Colombo on the main land, and one to join Kurrachee with Calcutta. In almost every instance the conducting wire is similar to that for the purposed Atlantic cable.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

IN QUEST OF LIGHT.

A talented cotemporary, the *States* of this city, imputes to us the desire of "bewildering the great body of the Democratic party" by the citations we made a few days ago, from various Democratic presses of the country, in reference to the latest phase of the Kansas question, and adds that, in a time like this, instead of having the "ears stuffed with mutinous clamor," it desires "to hear with distinctness the delegated authorities of the democratic party."—Disclaiming the uncharitable purpose ascribed to us, we are obliged, however to confess our ignorance of the qualifications and investiture by which a "delegated authority of the Democratic party" may be recognized, if such organs as the Detroit Free Press, Chicago Times, Albany Atlas and Argus, Harrisburg Patriot and Union, Illinois State Register, New York Journal of Commerce, Philadelphia Press, Cleveland Plaindealer, and such-like journals, reputed Democratic, are not to be included in the number. We therefore beg that our cotemporary (who, we presume is a delegated authority) will obligingly furnish us a list of such journals as, in consequence of some mysterious delegation unknown to us, are entitled to speak "by *authority*," and whose voice we may hereafter be in no danger of mistaking for "mutinous clamor" when, as public journalists, and in duty to our readers, we undertake to apprize them of Democratic opinion, its manifestations in different parts of the country.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Douglass and Buchanan.

Published telegraphic despatches from Washington, state, that Douglass and Buchanan have had a conference on the Kansas question, and that the breach between them is widening. Douglas' urgent recommendations of devoted friends for important positions have been treated very cavalierly throughout. He asked a first-class mission for his Lieutenant, Richardson, and obtained for him the offer of the Governorship of Nebraska! The same despatches also state that it is currently reported that his Ohio friend Steadman, who came strongly recommended for an important post, was met by Mr. Buchanan with the blunt remark: Sir, you did all you could against me at the Cincinnati Convention." Steadman, as soon as he had recovered from the surprise which this observation occasioned, replied: "True; Sir; I *did* support Judge Douglas in that *Convention*, because I believed him the *ablest* and *fittest* man presented. I am of the same opinion still.—I wish you a good *morning*." This systematic rejection of Douglas' friends by the Executive may not have provoked the pending schism, but is likely to aggravate it. Richardson is known to be vehement against the dodge submission.—*Daily News.*

Mr. Dallas.—The *States*, a favored organ of the President, at Washington, contains, in its issue of the 23d, a leading editorial, severely denouncing Mr. Dallas, the United States Minister to Great Britain, for his late speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner. The objections taken is to his expression of sympathy with the British in the war with the Sepoys. Are we to have a new representative at the Court of St. James?

From the Mississippian Nov. 21.

Mississippi and Gov. Walker.

The Mississippi Legislature did not adjourn without endorsing in the most emphatic and unqualified manner the resolutions censuring and denouncing Governor Robert J. Walker, passed by the Convention of the Democracy of the State held at Jackson in June last. The Legislature not only did not lower the standard raised by the Democracy at the commencement of the late canvass; but it went further and declared that the censure which has been visited upon Walker, will be justly applicable to the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, if he approves and sustains the conduct of his treacherous appointee.

The resolution as first offered in the Senate by Mr. Pettus, the presiding officer of that body, embraced the Administration in the censure pronounced without qualification or reservation.

Messrs. Ellett of Claiborne, and Bradford fully approved the resolutions censuring Walker, but earnestly argued the justice and propriety of suspending the verdict against the President until opportunity is affording him to avowing or disavowing in his annual message, soon to be delivered, the criminal acts of Walker.

For the sake of harmony, the resolutions were amended to suit the latter views, and were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

In the House, the resolutions reiterating the June platform in relation to Walker, were adopted *without a dissenting voice.*

The resolution relating to the President (and censuring him for not removing Walker) elecited a warm discussion, and on the final vote passed by a majority of two to one—some voting against it because it did not go far enough, and others on the ground stated by Mr. Cushman, that it was proper to express no opinion in relation to the course of the President until it is clear that the conduct of Walker has received his approval.

On the main issue there was no conflicting opinion in either branch of the Legislature. All united in approving the action of the Democratic State Convention—all concided in the conviction that Walker had violated the non intervention principles of the Kansas bill, and that he had progressed from one grade of criminality to another—from the enunciation of his "isothermal'l decree against the South, and his insolent declaration to the Constitutional Convention, to his arbitrary usurpation of the authority of the Territorial Legislature to decide upon the validity of the election of its own members, and his rejecting of the Pro-Slavery delegates. All united in the conviction that, if the President does not clear his skirts of these criminal acts—if he does not disavow them as unwarranted by his instruction and unsustained by his approval—he deserves the same measure of denunciation which has been poured in bitter torrents upon the guilty head of Gov. Walker.

The only question of a difference related to the time when this verdict should be pronounced. Some said, the case is already made out—the proof establishing the complicity of the Administration with Walker in the perpetration of these weighty wrongs upon the South—is already clear; others argued in favor of suspension of the sentence until further opportunity afforded the President to vindicate his Administration from so damning an act of treachery to the Constitution, and fraud upon the States which, in the Presidential election, generously gave him their confidence and support.

Death of George R. Gliddon.

George R. Gliddon, the well known Egyptian archeologist, died at Panama on the 16th of November. He was born in England about the year 1807, and at an early age went to Egypt, where his father was the American consul—an office which Mr. Gliddon himself afterwards held. When Mehemet Ali was projecting those national enterprises which have done much to improve Egypt, Mr. Gliddon succeeded in impressing the Pacha with the idea that American machinery would best subserve his purposes, and thereby opened a market for the productions of American ingenuity and skill. He became an enthusiastic member of the Egyptian Society of Alexandria, and a valued correspondent of Dr. Morton, the eminent craniologist, whom he furnished with several hundred skulls from all parts of the valley of the Nile, at considerable expense and personal risk. The results of Dr. Morton's examinations were published in a book dedicated to Mr. Gliddon, and threw much light on the difficult questions which had been agitated with regard to the ancient Egyptians.

At one period of Mr. Gliddon's residence in Egypt, he became interested in the success of the projected ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, and made a journey to England to advocate that measure. Soon after, Mr. Gliddon transferred his residence to the United States. His long sojourn in Egypt and extensive researches into its antiquities, procured for him many invitations to lecture on subjects connected with that country. A course of lectures delivered by him before the Lowell Institute of Boston, repeated in New York and Philadelphia, and afterwards published, did much to disseminate a knowledge of Egyptian researches and awaken fresh interest in them. In 1854, in connection with Dr J. C. Nott, of Mobile, Mr. Gliddon published "Types of Mankind." It contained papers by several distinguished men of science, and being addressed to the popular taste, had an extensive sale. A supplement to this work issued from the press in the spring of the present year, under the title of "Indigenous Races of the Earth."

In April last, Mr. Gliddon sailed for Honduras, having become connected with the interoceanic railway scheme. He was on his return to the United States when he died. His desease was pulmonary congestion; his age fifty years.—*N. Y. Post.*

Kansas.

There seems to be misapprehensions in some quarters on the subject of the authority under which the Constitutional Convention in Kansas assembled. Some of the papers speak of an act of Congress authorizing a Convention. No such measure was consumated. A Bill for the purpose was passed by the Senate, but was not concurred in by the House. The Convention was authorized by an act of the Territorial Legislature.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A New Platform.

The Washington *Union,* a few days ago, published the following most fascinating doctrines:

"The Constitution declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Every citizen of one State coming into another State has, therefore, a right to the protection of his person, and that property which is now recognized as such by the Constitution of the United States, any law of a State to the contrary notwithstanding. So far from any State having a right to deprive him of his property, it is its bounden duty to protect him in its possession.

If these views are correct—and we believe it would be difficult to invalidate them—it follows that all State laws, whether organic or otherwise, which prohibit a citizen of one State from settling in another, and bringing his slave property with him, and most especially declaring it forfeited, are direct violations of the original intentions of a Government which, as before stated, is the protection of person and property, and of the Constitution of the United States, which recognises property in slaves, and declares that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' among the most essential of which is the protection of person and property."

If these doctrines are to be carried out in Pennsylvania, there would not be enough Democrats left to fill an omnibus.

There is not a Congressional district in this State that would not unanimously reject any man offering himself with such doctrines on his banner. Such opinions, however, are in happy sympathy with a support of the Calhoun minority Convention.—*Phila. Press.*

MODE OF VOTING ON SLAVERY IN OREGON.

We have before us a copy of the Oregon Constitution, adopted by the Convention recently assembled at Salem, in that Territory, together with the schedule.—There was a party in the Convention who wished to make the Constitution pro slavery; but they submitted the entire Constitution to be fairly voted on by the people, and also, seperately, the question of slavery. We quote the provisions on this last point:

"If this Constitution shall be accepted by the electors, and a majority of all the votes given for and against slavery shall be given for slavery, then the following section shall be added to the bill of rights, and shall be part of this Constitution.

"Sec.—Persons lawfully held as slaves in any State, Territory, or Districts of the United States, under the laws thereof, may be brought into this State, and such slaves and their descendants may be held as slaves within this State, and shall not be emancipated without the consent of their owners. And if a majority of such votes shall be given against slavery, then the following section shall be added to the bill of rights, and shall be a part of this Constitution.

"Sec.—There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

☞ Mr. Tiemann's 2,321 majority imparted a gentle glow to the surface of society yesterday. Most men looked happy as they came down to their business, and as there was nothing throughout the day to vary the result that was announced in the morning, the whole town wore a bright holiday look. Many of the vessels in the harbor had all their flags flying, and several pilot boats went out to sea with their burgees out almost as large as their jibs, announcing the good news that "we had conquered our King." Many of the public houses in the suburban cities, as well as in the metropolis proper, had their colors out; fireworks were exhibited from the house fronts of some distinguished citizens, whose joy over the defeat of Wood was too vigorous and rampant to be satisfied with less demonstrative methods of expression. Several North River steamers, as they passed Tiemann's paint factory at Manhattanville, ran up their colors and rang the bell in compliment to the Mayor elect.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7.—Anson Phelps (Republican) was re-elected Mayor of this city to-day.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 7.—G. H. Dunbar, (Republican was re-elected Mayor of this city by 10 plurality over Mr. Harland, the Citizens' candidate. The latter carried a majority in Council's.

☞ $10,000 worth of First Class Clothing for men and boys, at prices to suit the times. Having about the above amount of well made clothing now on hands, and a fine assortment of piece for custom work, with a full and extensive stock of buck and fur gloves, gauntlets, shawls, mufflers, shirts, drawers, &c., I will begin to-day a general clearing out sale of the whole, at prices much below the regular rates. Cash buyers are desired to examine the Stock, as the sales will be continued throughout the season, to make way for the Spring Trade.

J. L. CARNAGHAN, Allegheny.

☞ There are hundreds of remedies sold at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all diseases nameable, each advertised as the very best ever known, till we had lost all faith in them all, but there is one exception.

We speak of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, which came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a diseased Liver. The testamonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken, and now we can eat anything eatable without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

DIED—On the 20th ult., at the Beaver County Poor House, Wm. Nicholson, aged about 90 years.

[illegible] Holland Bitters.

[illegible] what the dealers say who will sell anything in their line, and who are not interested in the medicine more than any other, say:

"We think highly of your article, and expect it to have a large sale."

BARNS & PARK.
New York.

The demand is greatly increasing.

T. W. DYOTT & SON,
Philadelphia

Most medicines require time to introduce them; yours sells at the start.

HOFFMAN & MORWITZ.
Philadelphia.

It is steadily gaining ground.

Dr. B. F. MILES,
Peoria, Ill.

The demand is increasing.

C. & W. CASPARI,
Baltimore.

The lot will soon be sold—send more.

WM. THOMPSON
Riceville, East Tennessee.

We are out—send another lot at once.

D. M. & A. J. TUCKER,
Fulton, Mo.

We have not a medicine that sells so readily.

BARCLAY BROS.,
Chicago, Ill.

Boerhave's Holland Bitters meets with a large sale, and it always has given good satisfaction.

LOUIS WARLICH,
Chicago Ill.

Holloway's Pills.—This great household medicine ranks among the leading necessaries of life. Dyspepsia, bowel complaints, and billious disorders, are common to all climates. Tens of thousands die of them; and to suffer under them in their own chronic form is a living death. Now it is a fact as well established, as that the sun lights the world, that these Pills invariably cure the above named maladies, in all their Protean forms. Are they not, then, articles of prime necessity? And does not the head of a family who neglects to administer them to the sick of his own houshold, incur a heavy responsibility? If proof of their efficacy is desired, it is offered in the shape of volumes of authentic testimony from every nation on the face of the earth.

HAIR RESTORATOR.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring hair, an for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bald headed bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—[Indianapolis Locomotive.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞ *Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion,* the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. ☞ For sale at P. B. Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's, Rochester; E. Boeking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

BEAVER MARKET.

Beaver, Dec. 9, 1857

(*Corrected Weekly.*)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2.50
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2.00
WHEAT—per bushel	85
RYE—per bushel	45
CORN—per bushel	45
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	5½
BUTTER—per pound	18
EGGS—per dozen	12
POTATOES—per bushel	25a31

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1857

FLOUR—Ex. $458,a4,62, Family	5,00a5,06
WHEAT—per bushel	90@95
CORN—per bushel	44a45
RYE—per bushel	55
OATS—per bushel	29a30
HAY—per ton	$12a16
POTATOES—per bushel	35a40
BUTTER—per pound	15a16
EGGS—per dozen	15a16
BACON—should's 14 hams 14½; sides	14

TO PHYSICIANS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the Beaver County Poor and House of Employment, will receive sealed proposals from this date to December 29th, 1857, for a Physician for the coming year. Proposals to be left at the office of Sam B. Wilson, Esq., Beaver, Pa., or any of the Directors of the Poor.

Notice is also given that the said Directors will receive sealed proposals for a Steward.—Proposals to be left as above.

Beaver Co. Poor House, Dec. 9th, '57.

LARD OIL, NO 1, EXTRA,
AND
Burning Fluid, prime article,
FOR SALE BY
A. S. HARVEY,
No. 2, Stewarts Row.
Bridgewater, Dec. 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Stockman dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

M. B. WELSH, Adm'r.

Dec. 9th., 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—10 of the improved Railroad Powers are ready for delivery at our shop, combining the best improvements: warranted with 3 men and 2 horses to thresh 175 bushels per day, or double that quantity of oats, in the most complete order. Price $160.

Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND MILLERS—CORN SHELLERS, for hand or power that will shell and clean 2000 bushels per day in the most perfect manner—warranted in every respect—at the seed store, 47 Fifth st, Pittsburg.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP,

PRUNING TOOLS— LONG-HANDLED SAWS, CHISELS, SHEARS, & KNIVES, of the most approved patterns for Orchard pruning, &c. at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO *BUTCHERS.*—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 9. 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

FEED CUTTERS— Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters. Small sizes, $7; large power Cutters, for dairymen and livery stables, $30 to $34. Warranted. At 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 9. 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

[illegible] By order of the [illegible] [illegible], Sec.

CHEAP GOODS:

For Cash or Country Produce,
AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,
BEAVER, PA.

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Hampton Morocco Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

Consisting of Lands and Village Lots.

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Morgan, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa. dec'd, will offer at public vendue on the premises in and near the village of Murdocksville, in Beaver and Washington counties, on

Wednesday, the 23d of December,

1857, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Two Lots in the village of Murdocksville, and about 60 acres of land, part in Beaver and part in Washington county, about one mile west of Murdocksville, on the graded road leading from Frankfort to Pittsburgh. It is well timbered and of good soil, and would be a desirable location if improved.

Also, a farm of about Two Hundred and Ten acres, adjoining said village of Murdocksville, part in Beaver and part in Washington county, on which are two farm houses, and a barn, and about 80 acres cleared and has between 50 and 80 acres of bottom land on Raccoon creek. It is a No. 1 Farm, and is known as the "Gunsallas Farm." Any person wishing to examine the lands will please call on Mr. John Gunsallas, who resides on the land, and who will take pleasure in imparting any information pertaining to them.

Terms—One-third of the purchase money on or before the 1st day of April, 1858, for the farm on which Gunsallas lives, and the balance in two equal annual payments, excepting that the purchaser shall pay 20 per cent. of the first payment within five days of the sale. Possession to be given of this tract on the 1st day of April, 1858, and the deed therefor will be made whenever the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

One-third of the purchase money of the 60 acre lot, and the Town Lot will be required at the time of sale, at which time possession will be given: and the balance in two equal annual payments, one on the 1st of April, 1859, and the remaining one on the 1st of April, 1860. The deeds for the last mentioned lots to be made as soon as the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

JERMIAH MORGAN,
Surviving Ex'r of John Morgan, dec'd.

Nov. 4, 1857.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property, in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water, convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W. Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.—

☞ For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.

Industry, Nov. 16, '56 J. ROSS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Jos Rhodes, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1857.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. [illegible] BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Aug. 21st, 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receive proposals up to the 1st day of January, 185[illegible] for the building of a School House, in South Beaver Township, Section No. 4. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Henry Briggs, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.

The subscribers would also state that $200 dollars will be advanced to the Contractor, by giving approved security, in the erection of said building.

HENRY BRIGGS,
MICHAEL CONKLIN,
JOSEPH PHILLEN,
Building Committee.

Nov. 18, '57.

TRUSTEES ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H. Wilson, Esq. Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented Oct. 21st, 1857, and confirmed nisi—which account will be allowed by the Court, on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.

Dec. 2, 1857. WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

Wanted,
TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS
BARLEY,
At the Bridgewater Malt-House.
Bridgewater, Dec. 2, '57. J. VERA.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by R. T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.

WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
JOS. S. KIRK.

Nov. 18, 1857

FAST Colored Lawns, from [illegible] cents up.
White Brilliants, from [illegible] cts up.
Figured do from [illegible] cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for [illegible] days, at
July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A.

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
September 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower-in'

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

oct7—tf

DUFF'S MERCNTILE COLLEGE.

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. James Buchanan, President of the United States,
Hon. William Wilkins,
Hon. Moses Hampton,
Hon. Walter H. Lowrie,
Hon. Charles Naylor,
Gen. J. K. Moorhead,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the Faculty.

A. T. HOWDEN, Superintendent, with four associate teachers of Book-keeping.

J. S. DUNCAN, (author of Duncan's Penmanship) with an assistant, Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship,

N. B HATCH, Esq. Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Judge SHANNON, Lecturers on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

Rev. DAVID FERGUSON, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.

J. MURPHY, Teacher of Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

The Students of this institution are instructed from a First Premium System of Book-keeping, and a 1st Premium System of Penmanship.

Thirteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas

Have been awarded by different Fairs to Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's elegant new system of business and ornamental penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is found to contain nearly double the amount of practical business exercises given by any other Commercial College, and its superiority is attested by over 400 students, after from three to fifteen years successful practice in business, (circular p. 19) yet the process of teaching is so perfectly matured and simplified by near twenty years experience of the principal, that students usually graduate in half the time occupied by other Colleges, saving from $15 to $20 in board. No time is lost in experimenting upon 'New Systems of Teaching,' or waiting for the teachers to write out manuscript exercises. Our course of study will hereafter have added to it—

Joint Stock and Private Bankers' Books.—A complete sett of each is prepared upon the most approved forms of Eastern and Western Banks and Banks and Bankers. Also,

Railroad Books, prepared from the forms of the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad books.

No similar College in the Union exhibits such a list of successful students, (circular p 19,) either as Merchants, Book-keepers, or teachers of Book-keeping and writing.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. An elegantly bound copy of this splendid work will be presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution. The above works for sale by the book-sellers.

Specimens of Mr. Duncan's penmanship, and the new College Circular, just issued, mailed free

☞ Address all letters to the Principal.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services,* of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promisory* note, on or before the first day of January next: after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.

J. E. JACKSON.

Fallston, Nov. 16, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Clark, dec'd, late of Marion township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. E. W. BARRIS, Executor.

Nov. 25, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Wm Robinson, late of Borough township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township. ELIZABETH LOGAN,

Nov. 25, 1857. Administratrix.

December Appointment.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Wednes'y, Dec. 16, 1857.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

☞ Those afflicted with Rhumatism or kindred affections, will do well to read the following from Mr Caskey:

SALT RHEUM RADICALLY CURED.

Mrs. L Rhumigh, of Beaver, Pa., cured of Salt Rheum of eight years standing. It was of a most painful character, covering the entire surface of the hands, and portions of the arms and person. First called nearly eight years ago. In four months the skin became soft and smooth, remains entirely free from disease to this time. The above case is selected because one of the first cured in the West, and best shows its permanency. Those who have been similarly affedted and cured, reside in the vicinity of nearly every appointment, to whom reference can be given. Equal success has attended the treatment of White Swellings, Scrofula, Abcesses and Fever Sores, some of which have been noticed in the monthly reports. In the treatment of all such, we rely mainly upon internal remedies that are calculated to neutralize the acrid substances, supporting diseases, and by exciting to healthful activity, the skin and other secretory organs, to force noxious excrements to escape by natural channels; hence the cure is radical without desletion, and instead of endangering the lungs, as a superficial healing of ulcers or 'scattering' of humors invariably does, it serves to protect and strengthen those vital parts.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package, Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsbugh Pa. Dec. 12

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.

Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.

New Brighton, Oct. 7.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cross, sr, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.

Nov. 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Martha W. Snitger, left my bed and board, without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S,

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

Stock of Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,

GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.

☞ All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, Oct 14. '57.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorhest. n

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,
Bowel Comp'ts,
Coughs,
Colds·
Chest Diseases,
Costiveness,
Worm, all kinds,
Dyspepsia,
Diarrhœa,
Dropsy,
Debility,
Fever and Ague,
Female Compl'ts,
Liver Compl'ts,
Lowness of Spirits.
Indigestion,
Influenza,
Inflammation,
Veneral Affe'ts,
Piles,
Headaches,
Inw'd wean's

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, *Beaver,* is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

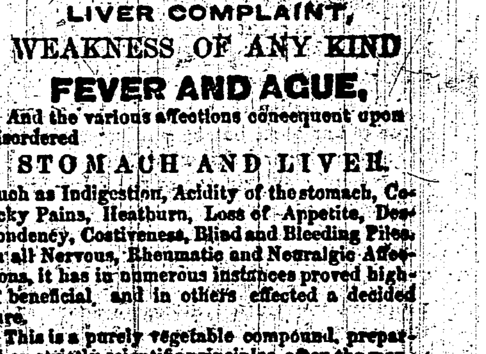
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heatburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rhematic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this a beverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

Caution.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE,

NEAR A RAILROAD DEPOT.

TWO good Farms, close to Industry Depot on Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad, about 150 acres, and 175 acres, a large portion cleared. They have on them a large number of fine fruit trees—Peach, Plum, Apple, &c., and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. WELLS,

Oct. 7. Industry, Pa.

JOHN E. GIBSON,
Fashionable Tailor,
(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep[illegible])

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

I GIVE THEE LOVE.

BY HELEN M. WALTON.

I give thee love, without regret,
Of my heart's pulses born;
And wrap me in its treasured fold,
Regardless of thy scorn.

I give thee thoughts, more tender far
Than angel hand or tread,
That o'er the couch of dying love
Its pitying mantle spread.

I give thee prayer with voiceless breath,
When at the twilight gray,
Comes the winged messenger of God
And bears the thought away.

I give thee tears without control,
From sorrow's pleading eye,
Where hidden by those troubled depths,
Are fountains never dry.

I give thee blessings constantly,
As God gives sun and rain,
Yet would not give a single word
To have them back again.

COURTING IN IOWA.

The following circumstances happened in Cedar county, Iowa:

A certain young man being out on a courting expedition came late on Sunday evening, and in order to keep his secret from his young acquaintances, determined to be at home bright and early on Monday morning. Mounted on his horse dressed in his fine white summer pants, and other fixins in proportion, he arrives at the residence of his inamorata, where he was kindly received and his horse properly taken care of, being turned into the pasture for the night. The night having passed away, and three o'clock in the morning arrived. Three o'clock was the time for him to depart, so that he might arrive at home before his comrades were stirring. He sallied forth to the pasture to catch his horse; but here was a difficulty—the grass high and loaded with dew. To venture in with white pants on, would rather take the starch out of them and lead to his detection. It would not do to go in with his white unmentionables, so he quickly made his resolve. He carefully divested himself of his valuable "whites" and placed them in safety on the fence while he gave chase with his unscreened pedals through the wet grass after the horse.

Returning to the fence where he had safely suspended his lilly white unmentionables—*Oh! Horrible Dictu!* what a sight met his eyes! The field into which his horse had been turned was not only a "horse pasture," but a "calf pasture," too, and the naughty calves attracted by the white flag on the fence, had betaken themselves to it, and, calf-like, had eaten them up! only a few well chewed fragments of this once valuable article of the wardrobe now remained—only a few shreds—just sufficient to indicate what they once had been! What a pickle this was for a nice young man to be in?

It was now near daylight and the farmers were up and about, and our hero far from home, with no covering for his "traveling" to the house of his lady-love, neither could he go to town in that plight. There was only one resource left him, and that was to secrete himself in the bushes until the next night and then get under cover of the darkness.

Safely hid, he remained under the protection of the bushes for some time, and it may be imagined that his feelings toward the calf kind were not of the most friendly character; but ere long, his seclusion was destined to be intruded upon. By and by, the boys, who had been out to feed the calves, returned with the remnants of the identical white garment which adorned the lower limbs of their late visitor. They were mangled and torn into shreds! An inquest was immediately held over them.—Some awful fate had befallen the young man. The neighbors were summoned to search for the mangled corpse, and the posse with all speed set out with dogs and arms. The pasture was thoroughly scoured, and then the adjacent thickets, when lo! our hero was driven out from his lair by the keen scent of the dogs all safe, alive and well, minus the *linen.*

An explanation then ensued at the expense of our hero, but he was successful in the end, and married the lady, and is now living comfortably in one of the flourishing little towns of Iowa.

"SAID THE SPIDER TO THE FLY"—The London Times affectionately urges the people of the United States to adopt entire free trade as the best remedy for their present financial difficulties. If we will buy all our manufactures of England, instead of so great a share of them, the Times thinks we shall soon be out of our difficulties.

Untrue Proverb.—The proverb "lightly come, lightly go," does not apply to the gout, nor to the rheumatism, nor to freckles, nor to a light sovereign; for all these plagues come lightly, enough, and yet there is the greatest difficulty in getting them to go.

The Honest Crow.—One of the boys tells us of a scarecrow made by Uncle Ben. It not only scared off every crow that saw it, but one crow was so frightened that he brought back the corn he had stolen three days before.

☞ Dr. Johnson, in the fullness of his years and knowledge, was heard to say, "I never take up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; never without deriving from it instruction and amusement."

☞ The odor of flowers is never so sweet and strong as before a storm.—Beautiful soul! when the storm draws nigh thee, be a flower.

☞ Society without children would be like the earth without flowers, the sky without stars, heaven without angels.

☞ The number of Odd Fellows in good standing, in Illinois, is over 11,000, with 225 lodges. The relief afforded last year was $12,000.

☞ The remembrance of past happiness only wrinkles the soul.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W. Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. LUKENS.
W. W. LISLE.
HORACE BEESON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.

Sept. 9, '57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

☞ State and County Rights for sale by the Agent, J. O. S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*District Attorney*)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE OF SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers.) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept. 18, '57.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6, '57.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 1. T. M. TAYLOR.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.

WITH

E. FROWENFELD & BRO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

NO. 48 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

GLOVE leather patent-tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by

A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57. No. 3 Stewart's Row.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, Gloves, Ladies' merino vests, Victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. .... JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES, AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *Beaver*, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and *Mohair*, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine.—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Floor Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel-Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers; Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary:

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & CO., Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on *Market Street*, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq for settlement.

Beaver Oct. 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, out-oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office. (oct20)

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sanshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S.

november 11, 1856.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

J. B. SMITH & CO.,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs good Sugar for One Dollar; 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar, Delanes from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞ GIVE THEM A TRIAL. ☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c. &c. (nov11)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Charles Bruce, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE BRUCE,

Nov 2, 1857. Administrator.

AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention—

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. LELAND & CO., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulae by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young, Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darlington, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,

Bridgewater May 1th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3 1857.

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna segars, different kinds.
6 doz. Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " Wheen fun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3 doors below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

NOTICE to Farmers.—20 Improved Railroad Power threshers with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale upon moderate terms, at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.

Industry Sept 23—3m

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonfull. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen. Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by W P Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Macay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold.* Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected.

July 22, '57. T. M. TAYLOR.
Rochester on the hill.

T. J. CHANDLER .... M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. We invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street. The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces	bleached muslins, assorted.		
6 bales	brown	do	do.
200 pieces	Cocheco and other prints.		
50 pieces	Lancaster ginghams.		

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,

de10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan. 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, | G. F. LUKENS, | W. LUKENS

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants Rochester, Pa. Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may 6, '57.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1855.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,

Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Disease of Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says:

[Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a.
Rev. G. Seehon	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned, having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B. S. Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29, '57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in *Beaver?* ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, as cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North-west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

A NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, nankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

Just Received at the

New Drug and

CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Arrow Root, [illegible] Sulphur, Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking, &c. Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, [illegible] and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigeen, and Slippery Elm.

Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Bailey's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes. O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 2, 1856.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, Notice—That D. Woodruff still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark 'the last resting place of their friends,' will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh, as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.

ap18—1y.

Look Here!

JUST received from the East our New Stock of WALL PAPER.

Lower than ever before. New styles

POSITIVELY AT CITY PRICES.

We call your attention specially to a lot of 3000 BOLTS AT 10 AND 12 CENTS per piece. Do not overlook the fact that you may here get an additional Bolt, if necessary, or return what you have bought too much.

ALSO, a good assortment of Books, stationery, fancy goods, varieties, &c.

BOOKS NOT ON HAND

we will get in a day or two without raising the price they command in the city.

Terms—Cash, or produce.

BRIDGEWATER BOOK-STORE.

Bridgewater, March 5, 1857.

Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of O. F.

Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall 2nd story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM.

James W. Ham, N. G.; John Woodruff, V. G. David Woodruff, Sec.; John Sharp, A. Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Isr. Blanchard, T.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I will sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place, sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 22, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

Bridgewater Drug Store.

THE subscriber having just received a new and large assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgewater and adjoining villages, that they can now obtain anything in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Pittsburg, or any other city west of the mountains. Having his Drugs selected by a careful and experienced person, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors he solicits the custom of both friends and strangers, feeling that he can both supply and satisfy he asks your patronage. He has this day received a large assortment of paints, oils, turpentine and dye stuffs, which he can sell cheaper than they have ever been offered to the public before. Also a large assortment of pure wines, brandies, liquors, for medical and sacramental purposes only. A large stock of cigars and tobacco constantly on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. A full assortment of all the Patent Medicines, hair oils, fancy soaps and perfumery constantly on hand, at Smith's old stand, Bridgewater. SAMUEL MILLER.

July 15 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro-Chemical Bath establishment to the building opposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq. where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply all *Electrical Remedies* for the relief and removal of suffering of all kinds. J. C. KNAPP.

New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.

W. H. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin, New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 11, '54

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale, at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston, Beaver Co., will be promptly attended to. R. D. COOPER.